NUMB. 42. PAGE 329

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) PUBLISHED BY *SAMPSON, CHITTENDEN & CROSWELL.*—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1802.

Original Eſſays.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

ON EDUCATION.

No. XVI.

THERE is a degree of learning, the general diſtribution of which throughout the body politic, in a *free-ſtate*, is as neceſſary as the circulation of the blood in all parts of the natural body. Reading, writing, and the firſt principles and rules of arithmetic, are indiſpenſible requiſites for all people who are above the condition of ſlaves. Theſe rudiments of literature, like ſmall change, are daily needed in all the buſy purſuits and occupations of life; inſomuch that, without them, a perſon can be neither reſpectable, nor, in any conſiderable degree, uſeful in ſociety. Next to them, in point of neceſſity and utility, is a general knowledge of the Geography and hiſtory of the country in which we live.

As ſoon as children are able to articulate the ſounds of letters and words, they ſhould begin to learn to read. Learning to diſtinguiſh and combine the letters of the Alphabet is not an exerciſe of the judgment, but of the memory; which moſt children poſſeſs, in no ſmall degree, even from their infancy, and which, like every other human faculty, is ſtrengthened by early exerciſe: and, by reaſon of the greater flexibility of their organs, they uſually become much better readers for having been initiated at an early age.*

* I once undertook to teach a sprightly, active young man, twenty-two years of age, the letters of the Alphabet; and found it four-fold more difficult than to teach them to a young child.

The emphaſes and cadences, in reading, require various fleſtions and modulations of voice, which, tho' eaſily attainable by young children, become difficult and almoſt impoſſible to learn, in the ſubſequent periods of life. Orthography, or dividing words into ſyllables, and numbering and naming the alphabetical letters of which any words are compoſed, is alſo a mere act of the memory; and it is found from experience, that young children attain this neceſſary art much eaſier and faſter than grown people.

Penmanſhip, which is a mechanical art, requires no conſiderable exerciſe of the rational faculty; but is learned by imitation, and it is well known, that a pronenеſs and facility for imitation are among the firſt things, which appear in the minds of children: therefore, as ſoon as the fingers of a child are ſufficiently ſtrong to hold and manage a pen, it is time to begin to learn to write. Unleſs this neceſſary and highly uſeful art be early taught, it is ſeldom attained at all, in any conſiderable degree of perfection. Similar remarks apply to the elements of arithmetic. Young children may learn the nine figures or characters, as eaſily as they can learn ſo many letters of the alphabet. They can alſo eaſily get in memory the numerical tables: and *plain* addition, ſubtraction, multiplication and diviſion, are attainable at the age of nine or ten, and often ſooner. To underſtand theſe rules, in their complex or compounded forms, as alſo their various applications, require a maturer age and greater ſtrength of mind: in the mean time, no ſmall advantages reſult from an early knowledge of figures and of the firſt and ſimple principles of their combinations. The young mind is hereby preparing for further progreſs; figures become familiar, and it afterwards glides almoſt imperceptibly into the knowledge of their various uſes in the common buſineſs of life. By the alternate exerciſes of reading, ſpelling, writing and cyphering, that love of variety is gratified, which is natural to every human breaſt, and more eſpecially to children: whereas a ſameneſs ſoon becomes tireſome to them; and whatever is tireſome will be learnt with reluctance and flowneſs. Upon the principle of a univerſal love of variety, children ſhould be furniſhed with various little books, ſuited to their age and underſtanding.

Toy-books for children, written in the moſt ſimple language and which ſhould ingeniouſly blend practical inſtruction with childiſh amuſement, would deſerve to be ranked among the moſt uſeful publications.

If learned metaphyſicians would deſcend from their Baloon-flights among the clouds, and employ a ſmall portion of their ingenuity in writing ſuch books, they might improve mankind a thouſand times more, than by all their cob-web ſpeculations. Uſeful ſentiments, imbibed in early childhood, ſink ſo deeply, that they are remembered in old age; and they may prove of infinite benefit in the intermediate ſtages of life: therefore, if books which are intended to amuſe children and to quicken their attention to reading, might be always ſo written as to convey the beſt inſtruction, under the alluring guiſe of entertainment, they would, by their tendency to form virtuous characters, be highly beneficial to the nation, as well as to individuals.

In a common education, it is needleſs to teach children the moſt *minute* parts of grammar, for which, in general, they would never have any uſe, and which, in the ordinary callings of life, they would ſoon totally for-

get. It is not requiſite to render them critical grammarians, but merely to enable them to ſpeak and write their native language coherently. Indeed the rules of grammar, though highly neceſſary, can only teach one to detect and avoid improprieties in the conſtruction of language. An eaſy elegance of ſtyle is learned not from grammar-rules, but from a careful ſtudy of the beſt authors; and it often happens that critical grammarians are inelegant clumſy writers, while ſome, eſpecially of the female ſex, write and ſpeak correctly and gracefully, though they have given very little attention to any grammatical ſyſtem.

The elements of geography ſhould always make a part of a common ſchool education; for every man and woman, among a free and civilized people, ought to have ſome general knowledge of the globe which they inhabit, and eſpecially of the ſituation, hiſtory and government of the country in which they live. This pleaſing ſtudy is adapted to children, as it requires memory more than ſtrength of reaſon. Beſides geography, the books proper to be read in ſchools, are ſuch as tend to enlarge the underſtanding and improve the heart; ſuch as inculcate a reverence for the Supreme Being, and the pureſt morality; ſuch as will inſpire young minds with the love of country, and teach them temperence, ſelf-government, philanthropy, induſtry, economy, and all thoſe ſocial virtues, which are neceſſary to render them uſeful members of ſociety.

"Whether we provide for action or converſation," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "whether in wiſh to be uſeful or pleaſing, the firſt requiſite is the religious and moral knowledge of right and wrong. The next is an acquaintanee with the hiſtory of mankind and with thoſe examples which may be ſaid to embody truth, and prove by events the reaſonableneſs of opinions. Thoſe authors therefore are to be read at ſchool, that ſupply moſt axioms of prudence, moſt principles of moral truth, and moſt materials for converſation."

SENEX.

Balance Closet.

FROM THE BEE.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The third mistake I am very sorry to say is like the two preceding—an affair of mistakes: it is not true that Wm. Duane ever did put in his pocket 11,000 dollars of the public money. *Capricious fortune* I suppose was intended by this pious gentleman to represent the English government in the East Indies, who after robbing me of *ten thousand pounds* sterling inflicted on me that most heinous of all crimes, *poverty!* If human vanity could derive solace from being one of the victims of one of the most capricious tyrannies in existence, that of the East India government, I have some reason to thank fortune—for I was robbed by the same authority which has robbed twenty-two sovereigns of India of their territories and revenues; who have set the son against the father, the uncle against the nephew; and who listened neither to the supplications of modesty where the sex is never [illegible] by the presence of any but her husband; *Hakers* violated every sanctuary, and who regard no [illegible] it those which direct the operation of their own rapacity; it is very true that by this *capricious fortune* I was deprived of the acquisitions of eight years of toil and legal adventure in the tropical climate of Asia; and it is also true that the same *man*, the same agent, that was employed to secure and bring into an ambuscade the next sovereign in India in rank after the royal, was the person who betrayed me into an ambuscade, under the same friendly and protecting pretences, without any crime against me, that I ever could hear of, excepting that I was a *foreigner* and a republican. This is, no doubt, in the eyes of a pious clergyman like the editor of the Balance, a very heinous affair on my part. One would suppose that to be robbed of such a fortune would of itself have been a very sufficient *mulct* even for the sin of *Jacobinism*, in the eyes of a good and meek christian priest; but that being robbed should be meritorious in the robber and ignominious in the robbed, is worthy of the *Old School*. I have taken more notice of this than would be necessary in this part of the Union, that those who are in yours may conceive a more correct notion of the morality of the pious editor. With regard to the *public money*, I shall, though when I began I did not intend to say so much, be more prolix.

The party heretofore called *federaliste*, but who, pursuing all the doctrines of the *old tory* school, are now with more propriety called *tories*, exclaim much against persecution, against party, and against removals from office. They display a peculiar sensibility upon every thing that concerns themselves, but an impenetrable apathy for every thing else. Actions which they represent as amiable when performed by themselves, become abominable when performed by others. With them every thing said, done, or believed, is all perfect, and exclusively perfect; nothing that they say, do, or think, can be wrong; of course all that in any wise differs from what they say, do, or think, must be wrong also. If a man like you, Mr. Holt, who have the reputation of being an incorrigible Jacobin, were to set up a newspaper, open a book store, or a stationer's store, it would be the consummation of jacobinism to subscribe for your paper, buy a book or a quire of paper at your store. No crime could exceed it in the eyes of a tory. I should suppose the pious editor of the Balance (being a minister of the gospel) is not quite so intolerant or uncharitable. Now, sir, precisely in this way have I been circumstanced in Philadelphia, and my predecessor, the grand-son of Franklin, was even in pecuniary concerns more embarrassed on the same account. At one period, and it was a long and dreary period, Turkish or Russian despotism never exhibited itself in more brutal or ferocious aspect; to be a subscriber to the *Aurora* was a crime in this city which as completely interdicted the subscriber from trade or employment as if the house had the yellow fever in it; rather more so, for charity would applaud the visitation of the sick, but for the infection of republicanism, or the disease of the declaration of independence, there was not even *charity!* My predecessor was at one time reduced to 700 subscribers, of which only 218 were in Philadelphia, some of these were officers in the customs, who had been whigs of the revolution, but who dared not openly take the paper which supported the principles for which they fought; it passed to them through a third hand, and their names did not appear on the books of account. One of these was dismissed from the custom house, but he had been guilty of another crime, he had voted for a republican sheriff; it was not material that he had served as a major in the revolution; his name is Boyd. Those who took the paper besides ar not necessary to name; they were never discovered.

My predecessor expended a fortune of $20,000 in these days of darkness. A young man who attempted to assassinate the grandson of Franklin was rewarded by an immediate appointment by John Adams, after the man had been convicted of the crime in open court. The fever of 1798 proved fatal to Mr. Bache. I succeeded to the direction of the paper as an agent; the paper was attempted to be purchased up, by an agent from a party, and the sum of $6000 offered down for it, with such a further sum as arbitrators might determine; this offer was pressed by all the weight of family influence, by the brothers and other relations of B. F. Bache's widow; she resisted the temptation to dishonor his memory with scorn. Another overture was made to purchase the Aurora and to put it under the direction of Zachariah Poulson the present editor of the Daily Advertiser: this was treated in the same way. It was sold to me upon a liberal credit, the payment to be made in two and three years. The disappointment of the *tories* may be conceived—it cannot be adequately described. The paper was found not to have suffered in its principles or resistance to monarchical and ruinous measures, and the vehemence of party was augmented; an agreement was entered into to prevent advertising in the Aurora; the circulation of the paper was attempted in various ways to be stopped, but without effect; repeated attempts have been made to assassinate me, and on one occasion I was left for dead, after resisting while I had power to stand the attack of 30 men, who called themselves friends of order and regular government; a man who was afterwards made a judge declared in the open street that I ought to be made away with; suits at law were multiplied against me, to harrass and accomplish my ruin by pecuniary means; 22 suits from time to time have been brought forward against me in this way; some of them have been withdrawn by those who instituted them—some of them continued by way of terror over me for upwards of three years. In order to bring me within the power of a packed jury, they set on foot a question concerning my birthright, and in the capital of this state 99 in 100 of the militia of which during the revolution were Irishmen, and a full half of the population of which is Irish or of Irish lineage, they set it up as a crime and a reproach that I must be an Irishman, as if the fact were so it could be a reproach or a circumstance that would require denial; attempts were made to suborn witnesses to swear false against me; a man whom I had known when I was a boy was brought to prove my birth in Ireland; he was offered rewards to swear it, unknown to me, and when he was brought into court proved that he did not know me before my fifteenth year—while other evidence of a written kind in my possession was not suffered to be produced and a prejudiced court decided against my birthright, though acknowledging my birth in America, in the teeth of a decision of sixteen years standing. Pending these discussions, and contrary to the usual course of editorial procedure, every attempt was made in the tory prints to prejudice the public and an already disposed court against me. I undertook to reply to one of these articles and defend myself; no notice was taken of the attack on me, but I was brought up before the righteous judge Basset, Tilghman and Griffiths, and sentenced to a months imprisonment for *defending myself!* A fraud had been committed on the revenue; I published the fact; the person concerned was John Hollingsworth; I knew no person of the name of Hollingsworth but *Levi*, and attributed it to him; and the next day I discovered my mistake and voluntarily corrected it; but *federalism* was to be expiated—I was fined $600. A man convicted of an attack on my life in company with 29 others was fined $100.

Under all these *mild mercies* of order and regular government my paper has not abated in activity, information or energy. But it requires something besides a mere mechanical skill to resist such a torrent of *party vengeance*. The funds of the establishment, though they had quadrupled, were dried up by this incessant *abuse of the law for purposes of oppression*. But as evil intentions always defeat themselves, the tory party never perceived that the very means which they were employing to destroy were the actual means of my prosperity. Had they not commenced prosecutions against me in such numbers I had determined after the election of 1799 to have removed wholly to Washington city and make it my future home. Their law suits held me to bail, and I was fixed to Philadelphia by that only tie. So situated new ideas presented themselves to me, and it was through this necessity that I agreed to become proprietor of the Aurora; and from this arose my subsequent marriage, which made me not only the successor of Mr. Bache as editor but the heir of his affections and the parent of his children. Estate he left none. That he had sacrificed in resisting the inroads of British influence. My duties were more extended, but my sources of happiness and honest pride were multiplied.

I inherited at once the love of the friends and the hatred of the enemies of my predecessor. All the claims which his services and sacrifices for the public entitled him to make devolved with his family to me; and if I had not any natural claims from birthright, from attachment to my country, for a zeal for its happiness, its independence and true glory, and for what little activity I have endeavored to employ in the situation in which *capricious fortune* (after robbing me) has contributed to place me, the claim from his services would at least entitle me to an equal share with any other individual in any pursuit where nothing is asked but for value—no payment sought but for labor or goods, of equal kinds and equal qualities with any other person's, and for equal terms.

Upon these grounds upon the right which every man holds to pursue honorable industry for the promotion of his own and his families' happiness, I entered into the bookselling and stationary. I found *Englishmen* wholly engaged in supplying the public offices, and opposed to the principles of the government and the peace of the administration; surely I had not a worse claim than these. If I had only as good a claim, as a friend to the government surely I had a better than these. What is the result? I applied and I obtained a third share of the printing last session. Did I put all this in my pocket? Were there no workmen employed, no paper-makers, no expenses? Was this work nothing? Was no service rendered for this money? Did I receive more for the same quantity of the same business than others? I say I executed the least profitable part of the whole business i. e. the part executed by me was the least profitable for the quantity. I do not say this by way of complaint; I mention it as a fact that I can demonstrate, to shew the folly of those who set up such cavils against public men. I can say that I have an establishment this moment at Washington, for both printing and stationary, and that $ 5000 would not cover my losses by it. Yet my office stands there idle.

You will perceive, friend Holt, that if I were to go into further details I should go beyond measure; and as my paper is nearly filled up I beg you to publish this for the amusement of your pious opponent. He appears to know as much about politics as about the camphor tree; his politics and his natural history appear to bear the same stamp of imposture; as to his religion I leave that to God.

WILLIAM DUANE.

REPLY.—CONCLUDED.

TO WILLIAM DUANE.

IF you had entitled the third branch of your letter, *The extraordinary sports of "capricious fortune," exemplified in the astonishing life, the wonderful adventures, the noble exploits, and the hair-breadth escapes of William Duane*, we might have expected just such a never-ending tale as you finally produced; but it is really surprising that you should spoil so much paper, and give your "friend Holt" so much trouble merely to *straighten* a fact comprised in about five lines. In your rage for relating your own history, you have totally forgotten the business you set out upon. You first declare that it is not true that you ever put $11,000 of the public money into your pocket; and then after wading through two or three columns of trash, which has no more to do with the subject, than the man in the moon has to do with the mammoth cheese, you come forth with your reasons—and here they are:—You did not put all this money into your pocket—*because* you had to pay workmen and paper makers out of it;—*because* you rendered some services for it:—*because* others received as much as yourself:—*because* you did the least profitable part of the work, &c. &c. &c.——Truly, Mr. Duane, if this is the way to straighten crooked facts, we must confess that we are but little acquainted with "the arts of able editors."

By the parade and blustering which you made when you first sallied out to wage war against us, we had reason to expect a most tremendous attack. When you boldly charged us with publishing falshoods, we did believe that you would *attempt* to support your accusation. But you have done no such thing. On the contrary, your epistle seems to be

. . . . . "A tale told by an idiot,
Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The story of your being robbed of £10,000 sterling, might have done very well to amuse *your children:* but it cannot be very interesting to the public. We do not perfectly understand you, when you say that a *crime* was *inflicted* on you. If you had told us that *punishment* was inflicted on you *for* a crime, you would have been intelligible, not only to yourself, but to others also—You seem to derive some consolation from the circumstance that you was robbed by the same authority that robbed twenty-two sovereigns of India of their territories and revenue. Nay! with unparallelled vanity, you declare, "that the same man that was employed to secure and bring into ambuscade the next sovereign in India in rank after the royal, was the person who betrayed you into an ambuscade." But you forgot to mention your ludicrous trip around the streets of Calcutta, borne on a pole by four coolies. You did not tell us whether you received this distinguished mark of attention on account of your being "a foreigner and a republican." Now, as the most trivial circumstance relating to so great a personage as William Duane, cannot fail to excite the admiration of the multitude, we beg of you to treat minutely on this subject in your next friendly epistle to Mr. Holt.

"The party heretofore called *federalists*" still retain that name and character. They were generally the decided friends of the American revolution—they have ever been the uniform supporters of American independence; and they now, with very few, if any exceptions, advocate the union of the states. Such men as you, Mr. Duane, may call them *old tories:* and when it is recollected that the venerable WASHINGTON has received a large share of your abuse, such epithets and calumnies will be treated with the contempt they deserve.

You speak of a time when your predecessor (Bache) "the grandson of Franklin," was embarrassed in his circumstances, on account of its being considered as a crime to patronize the Aurora. This time is well recollected. It was about this time that "the grandson of Franklin" asserted in the Aurora, that WASHINGTON was the source of the misfortunes of our country—that the name of WASHINGTON had given currency to political iniquity, and legalized corruption—that he had cankered the principles of republicanism—that he had carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to put in jeopardy its very existence—and that the day on which he resigned the presidential chair, ought to be a day of jubilee in the United States!!! Is it surprizing, then, that the honest and patriotic citizens of our country should refuse to patronize the Aurora? Is it surprizing that those who did support it, should be ashamed to have their names publicly known?—No, sir; and it would have been more honorable for our country if you, who continue to be the reviler of WASHINGTON and his fellow-soldiers of the revolution, had never been the receiver of $11,000 of the public money.

We have nothing to do with your string of assertions concerning YOURSELF. They appear to have been made at random; and, no doubt, on investigation, would prove to be something "worse than mistakes."—But as they are calculated to excite nothing but ridicule, we shall not give ourselves the trouble of noticing them. We repeat, that "to repel Aurora tales is a waste of time."

THE EDITORS OF THE BALANCE.

Wherever Duane was born, it seems to be a conceded point, that he was born of a woman; and if so, his mother has been sadly to blame: for she ought to have whipped him, when he was a boy, and to have cured him of unceasingly and disgustingly using the pronoun *I* throughout all its declensions and cases.—This ugly habit of egotism, (ugly it certainly must be; for every body despises it in others) is fully as hard to be cured, as that of prophane swearing; and it seems to be so deeply and inveterately fixed in Duane, that it would be vain to admonish him, or to attempt his amendment: whereas if he had been well *spanked* for it when he was a boy, the stripes might have had most wholsome effects. We observe, in his last publication in the Bee, containing little more than one column, that the dearly beloved words, *I*, *my*, *me*, and *myself*, are used no less than seventy times. Mercy upon us! seventy times in a single newspaper publication!

Duane's hostile engagements with the Camphor-tree like Don Quixote's with the wind-mill, afford ample proof, that he is puzzled to find articles in the Balance, on which to fix his talons. However, to save him the trouble of making a *third* attack upon us, on this unimportant subject, he is informed, that an account of the size and height of the Camphor-tree, precisely as we inserted it, is in Winterbotham's view of the Chinese empire, page 226, 227.

If therefore he must needs be butting his head against that enormous tree, whether he injures its bark or his own pate, is a matter that concerns Winterbotham and himself; but is indifferent to us.

When the editor of the *Aurora* thinks fit to copy any thing from our paper, we will thank him to do it *correctly*. In an article relating to *Gin-Seng*, extracted from the *Balance*, for "highly probable," the Aurora has it "*mighty* probable," making perfect nonsense of the passage.

The editors of the *Barometer*, a short time since, said that some of *their* democrats desired to be informed what official documents had been brought forward in support of Callender's statements. We replied that if those editors would deny in direct terms, that *any* such documents had been produced, we would attend to them.—And now, reader, how do you think they get along with this business?—Oh, nothing more easy—they declare that *all* Callender's assertions, have not been thus substantiated. What wonderful logicians are our democratic editors! Duane says, *always* means *sometimes*—and Mitchell seems to think that *any* signifies *all*.—What a fine thing it is to have *learning*.

In whatever we may say of the *Barometer* or its editors, it is not our intention to implicate Mr. Buel. We are informed that he is a young gentleman of good moral character; and, though he has far less vanity than Mitchell, it is believed that he posseses superior talents. We trust that our prejudices will never so strongly predominate, as to induce us to condemn any man on account of his political sentiments. It may be answered, that Mr. Buel, by becoming the partner of Mitchell, becomes also a partaker of his infamy. But candor forbids this inference. Mr. Buel was undoubtedly deceived by finding Mitchell engaged in a *respectable* employment—the instruction of youth; and therefore, accepted him as a partner and editor.

. . . . "Optics sharp it needs, I ween,
"To see what is not to be seen."

The manuscript-relation of the dream, that lately appeared in our paper, was sent us by a *distant* correspondent: and the idea of its either "likening the President of the United States to the Old Boy," or of its "slandering his administration," had never entered our minds, but must doubtless have originated in the feverish brain of a democrat.

The Wreath.

From a late Poem, entitled,

"SORROWS OF SWITZERLAND."

BY BOWLES.

"WHY art thou come, Man of despair and blood,
To these green vales, and streams o'er hung with wood?
These hills, where far from life's discordant throng,
The lonely goat-maid chaunts her matin song?
This cottag'd glen, where Age in peace reclines,
Sooth'd by the whisper of his native pines;
Where, in the twilight of his closing days,
Upon the glim'ring lake he loves to gaze;
And like his life, sees on the shadowy flood,
The still sweet eve descending? Man of blood!
Burst not his holy musings. Innocence
And peace these vales inhabit: Hie thee hence
To the waste wilderness, the mournful main,
To caves where silence and deep darkness reign;
(Where God's eye only can the gloom pervade)
And shroud thy visage in their dark shade!
Or if these scenes so beauteous may impart
A momentary softness to thine heart,
Let nature plead—plead for a guiltless land—
Ere yet thou lift the desolating brand;
Ere yet thou bid the peaceful echoes swell
With havock's shout and many a mingled yell!
Pause yet a moment! By the white, white beard
Of him whose tear-red eyes to heav'n are rear'd;
By her, who frantic lifts her helpless hand—
By those poor little ones, that speechless stand—
If thou hast nature in thee, oh, relent!
Nor crush the lowly shed of virtue and content!"

Monitorial Department.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FOR THE BALANCE.

"WORTH makes the Man," Pope says; and every body acknowledges the truth of the sentiment: but then the question is, what makes *worth?*—The moralist will tell you, "it is *virtue:*" but the man of the world says, "it is *money.*" And indeed, in this *age of Reason*, the latter definition seems almost universally to prevail. When it is asked, how much a man is *worth*, the answer generally has an exclusive reference to his property. If he has wealth, the replier to the question says, he is worth so many thousand dollars: but if he be very poor, tho' he should possess the intelligence of a Newton and the benevolence of a Howard, "*He is not worth a groat.*" Thus the worth of a man, like that of beef and butter, is reckoned by dollars and cents.

If this subject were not too serious for satire, it might afford a fund of that kind of amusement: but a considerate view of the fatal evils, which flow from the general prevalence of Avarice, represses all disposition for ridicule. Money is a necessary and good thing; but when it is made the *Summum Bonum* or *the Chief Good*, this superlative affection for it is degrading to human nature and productive of infinite mischief. Accordingly an inspired writer says, "The love of money (that is in the sense aforementioned) is the root of all evil." It is like the lean kine, which devoured those that were fat and well-favoured; and still continued lean themselves. It eats up patriotism, social benevolence and private friendship; and indeed every thing that is lovely in the human character. It stimulates men to study and practice the multifarious arts of swindling and cheating; and, Judas-like, to sell their conscience or their country *for pieces of silver.* In the mean time, it prevents or extinguishes a laudable ambition for intellectual improvements and moral excellence.

What can remain, that is great or noble, in a mind which has been accustomed to esteem riches to be "the one thing needful?"—How can it be expected that youth will pant for intellectual improvements, or that the social virtues will expand in their hearts, when *Money* is made the standard of *Merit?* And finally, how long can republican liberty remain among a people, in whose language and *practice* too, *wealth and worth* are synonimous terms, or signify the same thing?

Agricultural.

It has been a question, whether Gypsum, or plaister be beneficial to clay-land, or other soils of the heavy kind. This question is solved from actual experiment, in a letter from the American Cincinnatus, General Washington, to Sir John Sinclair, London; of which the following is an extract.

"TO Mr. Peters's experience with respect to Gypsum as a manure, let me add the following, as an unequivocal evidence, that it has no effect on stiff, heavy land, that does not absorb, or permit the water on the surface, occasioned by the superabundant falls of Rain or Snow, to penetrate quickly;—which is the case, generally, with the Soil of my Estate, at Mount-Vernon.—The experiments, and proof to which I allude, were made eight or nine years ago; at the rate of from one to twenty bushels of the Plaister of Paris to the acre (among other things, to ascertain the just quantum to be used)—I spread it on grass grounds, and on ploughed land.—On the latter, part of it was ploughed in; part harrowed in; part scratched in with a light bush; while another part lay undisturbed, on the surface;—all with Oats, in the spring.—But it had no more effect in *any* instance, *then*, or *since*, than so much of the earth it was spread over would have had, if it had been taken up and spread again.

Diversity.

HOGARTH's LAST PAINTING.

A FEW months before this ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments he proposed for his matchless pencil the work he has entitled A Tail Piece; the first idea of which is said to have been started in company while the convivial glass was circulating round his own table.—"My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the *end of all things.*" "If that be the case," replied one of his friends, "your *business will be finished*, for there will be an end of the *painter.*" "There *will* so!" answered Hogarth, sighing heavily; "and, therefore, the sooner *my work is done* the better." Accordingly he began the next day, and continued his design with a diligence that seemed to indicate an apprehension he should not live till he had completed it. This, however, he did in the most ingenious manner, by grouping every thing which could denote the *end of all things.*—A broken bottle—an old broom worn to the stump—the butt end of an old musket—a cracked bell—a bow unstrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the *sign post* of a tavern, called the World's End, tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down—Phœbus and horses dead in the clouds—a vessel wrecked—Time with his hour glass and scythe broken, and a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the last whiff of smoke going out—a play book opened, with *Exeunt Omnes* stampt in the corner—an empty purse—and a statute of bankruptcy taken out against Nature.—"So far, so good," cried Hogarth; "nothing remains but this," taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing off the similitude of *a painter's*

pallet broken. "FINIS!" exclaimed Hogarth: "*the deed is done! all is over!*"—It is remarkable, and little known, perhaps, that he died in about a month after finiſhing this TAIL PIECE having never again taken the pallet in his hand.

Political.

[*From the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.]

JUDGE BASSETT's PROTEST.

[CONCLUDED.]

The abolition of the courts and the exercise of all the judicial powers of the judges, and the deprivation of their ſalaries, furniſhes a caſe, which ſeems to involve no queſtion of 'degree' to which the legiſlative body may rightfully invade the offices of the judges. It attempts to aboliſh both office and judge entire.—The true queſtion is, whether ſuch an act, with ſuch intent and operation, is not unconſtitutional?

The judges who are called in to execute ſuch an act in any way, are bound to conſider whether it was conſtitutional. If they are of opinion it was not, then they are to refuſe any co-operation, which would effectuate, or tend to effectuate the conſequences and deſigns propoſed by the prohibited act of the legiſlature.

The repealing act of the 3d of March, 1802 of itſelf, deſigning to aboliſh the courts and judges created by that of February, 1801, was prohibited by the conſtitution: it was void and the judges ſtill retain their rights of office.

The judges deſignated to execute the repealing act of the 8th of March, 1802, and the amending act of 29th of April, 1802 or, in other terms, the judges called upon to aſſiſt and ſanction the uſurpation and illegality, if ſuch is the opinion they entertain of thoſe acts, muſt neceſſarily refuſe to participate or aid in their deſign and conſequences.

It has been ſaid that the act of February 1801, inaſmuch as it aboliſhed the circuit courts under the act of the 24th of September 1789, juſtifies the opinion, that congreſs may aboliſh courts and transfer all the judicial powers and juriſdiction of thoſe courts to newly erected courts of the ſame name and nature, to be compoſed of newly appointed judges.

A ſhort and deciſive anſwer preſents itſelf. The caſes are diſſimilar.

No judges were ever appointed and commiſſioned to exerciſe the judicial powers and duties attached to the firſt circuit courts.

Theſe were performed by the judges of the ſupreme and diſtrict courts, who were directed to hold them by law, having no executive commiſſions as judges of theſe courts.

Congreſs, in aboliſhing thoſe courts aboliſhed no judges or offices. No judicial tenure of office was the leaſt affected. The judges of the ſupreme and diſtrict courts ſtill continued in poſſeſſion of their proper reſpective courts and ſalaries. They merely officiated in the circuit courts, under a kind of legiſlative commiſſion, which attached theſe duties to their proper and diſtinct judicial offices. Congreſs might, of courſe, lawfully diſcharge them from thoſe duties, leaving them in full poſſeſſion of their original and appropriate juriſdictions.—Should all the judges of a court die or reſign, congreſs by aboliſhing ſuch courts would affect no judicial tenure of office. The circuit courts of 1789, were in a ſimilar caſe. No judges belonged to them, or exerciſed the judicial powers in right of conſtitutional office during good behavior. The abolition therefore of theſe courts was unattended with any invaſion of judicial office or compenſation. As to the abolition of the diſtrict courts of Tenneſſee and Kentucky by the act of Feb. 1801, that neither, if properly viewed, will juſtify the attempt which has been made to aboliſh judges and their offices.

The act does not aboliſh a ſingle judicial power before exerciſed by the diſtrict judges.—It increaſes their powers and alſo their ſalaries. It does not aboliſh their judicial offices but continues them in the full exerciſe of their rights and duties as judges. It preſerves to them their official name of diſtrict judges.—The only eſſential operation of the act was to change the name of the courts in which they were to exerciſe their offices, with ſome territorial alterations and regulations, tending to render the exerciſe of their offices, more convenient.

It is not pretended that the name of a court is unchangeable, or that any other alterations may not be conſiſtent with the holding of the ſubſtantial rights of office and compenſation annexed to the judge at his creation.

After theſe obſervations it remains only that I ſhould conclude with a diſtinct exhibition of my opinions, reſolutions and motives.

And firſt, for the reaſons aſſigned, I maintain as my deliberate, ſolemn, and judicial opinion, that the acts of March and April, 1802, deſigning and operating ſubſtantially to aboliſh the offices and ſalaries of the judges under the law of the eleventh of February 1802, deſigning and operating ſubſtantially to aboliſh the offices and ſalaries of the judges under the law of the eleventh of February 1801, are ſo far unconſtitutional, and for that reaſon void.

Secondly, nevertheleſs, thoſe acts of March and April, 1802, create many impediments which oppoſe the execution of our offices.

And further, that the judges of theſe courts reſpectively do of right ſtill "hold their offices," as at firſt.

The diſcontinuance of our compenſations, the deſtruction of our ſeſſion, as to time and place, the privation of officers and other evident embarraſſments occaſioned by the operation of thoſe acts, on ſubjects of mere legiſlative organization, muſt create a ſuſpenſion of the exerciſe of our powers of office until Congreſs ſhall by law, provide the means neceſſary to their execution. We ſhall reſpectively ſtand acquitted, under ſuch circumſtances, if no attempt is made to hold our courts, which might be productive of diſorder, unſeemly conflict and error.

Should the opinion herein delivered, on this important queſtion, finally prevail, no doubt can be entertained but that the legiſlative body will, with alacrity and good faith, paſs ſuch laws as may cure the diſcontinuance of the courts, and enable them to reſume the uſual and conſtitutional functions.

Thirdly: In the interim, I hold it my bounden duty to claim the office thus appertaining to me, and publicly to PROTEST againſt the acts of all perſons and authorities, who are deſigned by the laws of the 8th of March and 29th of April 1802, who may in any wiſe interfere with, or prevent, or tend to prevent the reſtoration and full exerciſe of my office, as one of the judges of the circuit courts of the United States for the 3d circuit.

Fourthly: In circumſtances ſo peculiar, and in a caſe of ſuch magnitude, I conceive it an obvious right to give publicity to the foregoing opinion and reaſons.

The judges under the act of February 1801, have been left without any other means of declaring and making known their ſentiments and claims.

Thoſe who know the courſe of my life, the time at which it has arrived, and the principles which profeſſedly (and I truſt really) govern it, will acquit me of any views inimical to the peace of my country, or to its conſtituted authorities. I have ſpent the beſt of my years in efforts, at leaſt to attain and ſecure true civil liberty; and the ſtations I have filled, by the favor and confidence of my fellow-citizens, have afforded me the higheſt opportunities, in public ſituations, of being uſeful to the extent of my humble abilities, yet the act which I ſhall now ſubſcribe is far the moſt important of my life, with reference to human obligation.

If any difference in opinion, between me and my aſſociates in office, exiſts, it relates merely to the point of time, for expreſſing our ſentiments. I can confidently aſſert, that on deliberation, they coincide with me in other reſpects.

But whatever defference was juſtly due to the ideas of others, my own conſcience and judgment, after weighing every conſideration, dictated the preſent line of conduct.

I have delivered my thoughts for the benefit of thoſe who are called to reflect on this intereſting ſubject. They are feebly expreſſed; perhaps erroneouſly conceived; they are, however, ſincere.

My moſt ardent wiſh is, that the termination of this conflict may produce ſafety to our Country, and *Conſtitution*.

I have done what I deemed a ſacred duty in ſupport of that Conſtitution. I have done it now, becauſe my life may not be ſpared till to-morrow

I commit all to thoſe who muſt ultimately *decide*, ſatisfied that honor, intelligence, and independence will guide and ſanction their judgment.

RICHARD BASSETT.

Dated at Bohemia, the 14th day of Auguſt, 1802.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the paſſing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *October* 19, 1802.

Mr. Coleman, editor of the *Evening Poſt* and *Herald*, has commenced ſuits againſt Denniſon and Cheetham, editors of the *Citizen*, for a libel. It appears that the ſlander for which Mr. Coleman proſecutes, was ſeveral times repeated in the *Citizen*, although it was declared to be falſe on its firſt appearance. On the ſubject Mr. Coleman remarks,

"I have preferred this meaſure of proceeding by action, to that by indictment, as "they may now avail themſelves of the right "of giving the truth in evidence; which in "the latter caſe would not, in our courts, be "permitted. And I take this opportunity, "once for all, to obſerve to theſe two deſpicable enemies, that not only in this caſe, but "in every other, I am content to be tried "according to the TRUTH, and defy their "utmoſt malice."

LOUISIANA.

A London paper of the 3d of Aug. contains the following on the ſubject of *Louiſiana*.

"We are aſſured that an important document may ſhortly be expected to be publiſhed in the French Journals reſpecting the ceſſion of the Province of Louiſiana by the Court of Madrid to France. Gen. Bernadotte has received orders to hold himſelf in readineſs to embark with a ſmall army for that country, of which he is appointed Governor and Commandant General."

A paper of the 17th ſays—

"Letters from French ſoldiers lately embarked at Toulon and Breſt, ſtate, that they are deſtined againſt Algiers. Troops have alſo been embarked for Louiſiana. Twenty different paragraphs have corroborated this fact."

A report has been received at New-York of the amicable accommodation of differences between the United States, and the Emperor of Morocco.

Ebenezer Maſon has been executed at Dedham, (Maſs.) for the murder of his brother-in-law William P. Allen.

Ceaſar A. Rodney, (a democrat) is elected member of Congreſs for Delaware, by a majority of 15 votes.—He takes his ſeat on the 4th of March next.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 8.

Yeſterday, arrived the ſhip George, capt. Rice, from Cape Francois, who informs us, that on the 16th ult. all the troops, with the ſeamen and marines from on board the ſhips of war, were marched out of the town to check the motions of the negroes, who were advancing towards the Cape.—On the 17th, at 4 o'clock in the morning, a gun was fired, and ſoon after, about half way up a hill, a few miles from the harbour, the battle commenced, and he, with the people on board the veſſels in the harbour, could plainly ſee the firing from both ſides, which continued very ſharp till nine o'clock. They could perceive ſome time before the concluſion, that one party retreated down the hill; and when the firing ceaſed, both parties appeared to be in the valley; from which circumſtance, the ſeamen on board the veſſels, ſuppoſed the French retreated. Captain Rice mentioned the obſervations to a French officer, who was ſaying they beat the negroes, when the officer ſaid, "It was one retrogade motion."—The iſſue was kept a profound ſecret. On the 19th, there was another action between the French and negroes near the ſame place, which laſted between two and three hours, but all was kept ſecret—But reports ſay, had the late reinforcements been detained a month longer, the negroes would by this, have been maſters of the Iſland.

The blacks were continually committing depredations around the Cape; they even ſtole the Horſes of General Boyer, Commandant at the Cape and 2d in command on the iſland.

On the 18th of Sept. in the evening was bro't to the Cape, by ſea, loaded with chains, a black called Gen. Charles Bellair, whom it was reported (for at the Cape you have no certain intelligence of any tranſaction) was appointed by the blacks to be their commander and ſucceſſor to Touſſaint—Deſſalines, (who ſome ſay was jealous of him) having received or pretended to have received information that Bellair was building a fort on his plantation, detached a body of men, and ſeized him and ſent him to the Cape.

FOREIGN.

PROJECT OF A SENATUS CONSULTUM.

—CONCLUDED.—

58. The Firſt Conſul ratifies the treaties of peace and alliance, after taking the advice of the privy council. Before he promulgates them he communicates them to the Senate.

59. The act of the nomination of a member of the legiſlative body, of the tribunate, and of the tribunal of caſſation, is entitled *Arrete*.

60. The acts of the Senate, relative to its police and internal adminiſtration, are entitled *Deliberations*.

61. In the courſe of the year 11 they will proceed to the nomination of fourteen citizens to complete the number of eighty ſenators, fixed by the 15th article of the conſtitution. This nomination ſhall be made by the Senate, on the preſentation of the Firſt Conſul, who ſhall for that purpoſe ſelect three perſons from the liſt of citizens choſen by the electorate colleges.

62. The members of the grand council of the Legion of Honour are members of the Senate, whatever may be their age.

63. The Firſt Conſul may beſides nominate to the Senate, without the previous preſentation of the Electoral Colleges of the departments, citizens diſtinguiſhed for their ſervices and talents; on theſe conditions, however, that they ſhall be of the age required by the conſtitution, and that the number of Senators ſhall not exceed 120.

64. The Senators may be Conſuls, Miniſters, Members of the Legion of Honour, Inſpectors of public inſtruction, or employed on extraordinary and temporary miſſions.

65. The Senate appoints each year two of its members to perform the duty of ſecretaries.

66. The miniſters have ſeats in the ſenate, but no deliberative voice, unleſs they are Senators.

TITLE VI.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

67. The counſellors of ſtate ſhall never exceed the number of fifty.

68. The council of ſtate is divided into ſections.

69. The miniſters have rank, ſeats, and votes in the council of ſtate.

TITLE VII.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

70. Each department ſhall have a number of members proportioned to the extent of its population, conformable to the annexed table.

71. All the members of the legiſlative body belonging to the ſame deputation are to be nominated at once.

72. The departments of the Republic are divided into five ſeries, conformable to the annexed table.

73. The preſent deputies are claſſed according to theſe five ſeries.

74. They ſhall be renewed in the year to

which the ſeries, including the department to which they are attached, ſhall be referred.

75. The deputies nominated in the year 10 ſhall, however, complete their five years.

76. The Government convokes, adjourns, and prorogues the legiſlative body.

TITLE VIII.

OF THE TRIBUNATE.

77. From and after the year 13 the Tribunate ſhall be reduced to fifty members. One half of the fifty ſhall go out every three years. Until this reduction be completed, the members who go out ſhall not be replaced. The tribunate is divided into ſections.

78. The legiſlative body and the tribunate are to be wholly renewed immediately on their diſſolution by the Senate.

TITLE IX.

OF JUSTICE AND THE TRIBUNALS.

79. There ſhall be a Grand Judge, Miniſter of Juſtice.

80. He has a diſtinguiſhed place in the Senate and the Council of State.

81. He preſides in the Tribunal of Caſſation and the Tribunals of Appeal, when the government judges it proper.

82. He has the right of vigilance and ſuperintendance over the Tribunals and Juſtices of Peace.

83. The Tribunal of Caſſation, when he ſits as Preſident, has the right of cenſure and diſcipline over the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. He may on ſerious complaints, ſuſpend the judges from their funftions, and ſend them before a judge, to give an account of their conduct.

84. The Tribunals of Appeal have the right of ſuperintendance over the Civil Tribunals within their juriſdiction, and the Civil Tribunals over the Juſtices of Peace of their diſtrict.

85. The Commiſſioners of government to the Tribunal of Caſſation, ſuperintends the Commiſſioners to the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. The Commiſſioners to the Tribunals of Appeal ſuperintend the Commiſſioners to the Inferior Tribunals.

86. The members of the Tribunal of Legation are appointed by the Senate on the preſentation of the Firſt Conſul. The Firſt Conſul preſents three candidates for each vacant place.

TITLE X.

RIGHT OF PARDONING.

87. The Firſt Conſul has the right of pardoning. He exerciſes it after the deliberation of a Privy Council, compoſed of the Grand Judge two Miniſters, two councellors, and two Members of the Tribunal of Caſſation.

The Council of State having on the reference of the Conſuls, diſcuſſed the above project, approve of it, and decree that it ſhall be preſented to the Coſuls in due form.

(A true copy) J. C LOCRE,
Secretary-General of the Council of State.

Approved. BONAPARTE, Eirſt Conſul.

H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

The project of the Organic Senatus Conſultum was carried to the Converſative Senate by the Councellors of State Regnier, Portalis, and Deſſolle, Orators of the Government, and adopted by the Senate in its ſitting of this day.

The Knell.

DIED at Baltimore, on the 22d. ult. of the yellow fever, NOAH JUDSON, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Cheap Fall Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND NOW OPENING, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Upper end of Main, alias Warren-Street, Hudson, a large and general assortment of fashionable

GOODS.

Conſiſting of almoſt every article, wanted for the present and approaching season, in the dry goods and grocery line, which will be sold on terms well worth the attention of purchasers.

Nathan Benjamin.

N. B. Firſt quality COFFEE, by the hundred or less quantity, at the New-York price.

NAILS of various ſizes, common BAR IRON, Sleigh Shoes, Steel plated, do. Any description of Mill Irons, may be had at the shortest notice, apply as above.

Hudson, Oct. 12, 1802. 41

Cooper & Folger,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,
And for ſale, at their Store next door to the Balance-Office, Hudſon,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c. &c.

Which they will ſell as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST for CASH or most kinds of PRODUCE.

October 12, 1802. 41 tf

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on a credit of six months on approved security, a number of Horses, Cows, fine English Sheep, Hogs, a pair of working Cattle, several articles of excellent Furniture, farming Utenſils, Waggons, pleasure and lumber Sleighs, several setts of Harness, an elegant Coachee with plated harness and mountings compleat, and a variety of other articles. The Vendue, if the weather should prove fair, will commence at the dwelling house of the late Gen. ROBERT VAN RENSSELAER, deceased, on Monday the first day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and be continued, until the sales are compleated. If the weather should be unfavorable, it will be postponed to the first fair day. Cash will be required on all sales under ten dollars.

Claverack, Oct. 1st, 1802. 40

Evening School.

THE Citizens of Hudſon are reſpectfully informed that an EVENING SCHOOL is opened by the subscriber, in the chamber of Mr. Cotton Gelston's Store; in which will be taught, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; to open at six, and close at nine o'clock on each evening of the week, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Good order and regularity will be duly observed, and no exertions wanting to merit the approbation of patrons.

S. GOODMAN.

Hudson, October 19, 1802. 42

THE Subſcribers are now ready to take in Cloth at their

New Fulling Mill,

Lately built near Hudson, on the Claverack creek, near where Van Alstyne's Fulling Mill formerly stood; where all the different branches of Fulling, Dying and Dressing Cloth, will be performed in the best manner in a short time, on reasonable terms. Old Garments dressed over so as to look as well as new.

And to accommodate the public, Cloth will be taken in at, and when finished, returned to the Store of *Tiddeman Hull*, near the lower hay scales, Hudson.

☞ CASH or PRODUCE received in payment.

D. & G. Upton & Co.

10 mo. 4th, 1802. 40

TO BE LET,

A PART of a Houſe belonging to Capt. EZRA BOURN, nearly one mile eastward of the city of Hudson. For terms of rent apply to the wife of said BOURN.

October 12, 1802. 41

TO BE LET,

TWO or three Chambers, very convenient for a small family, in a central part of this city, on the main-street.——Enquire at the Balance-Office.

Hudson, Oct. 12, 1802. 41

Wanted to hire,

A Smart GIRL, to do Houſe-work.—Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 12, 1802. 41

THIS is to notify the Public, that the subscriber, who has been running a stage waggon from Hartford to Hudson, with Gamaliel Clark, the summer past, did on the 15th day of inst. October discontinue the business, and is no further concerned therein.

EDMUND DUNING.

Canaan, October 11, 1802. 42

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having demands againſt the estate of ELISHA PITKIN, Esq. deceased, are requested without delay to exhibit them to the subscribers; and those indebted to the said estate, are earnestly required to make payment.

GEORGE HALE, *Executor.*
ELIZABETH PITKIN, *Executrix.*

June 22nd, 1802. 26

TERMS OF THE BALANCE.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars, per annum, payable in quarterly advances.

To Country Subscribers, who receive their papers at the office, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, payable as above.

To those who receive them by the mail, One Dollar and Fifty Cents, exclusive of postage, payable in advance.

A handsome title-page will be given with the last number of the volume.

☞ Complete files from No. 1. of this volume, may be had on application.

FOR SALE,

A FARM,

CONTAINING 330 acres, lying in Canaan, in the county of Columbia, and state of New-York, on the main road, running north and south through the town, and on the turnpike from Hudson to Lebanon Springs, about one mile and an half south of the meeting-house. The farm is well calculated for grain or stock, and yields at present about 40 tons of good hay, and double that quantity might be cut, if all the natural meadow-lands were improved. It is well watered, and abounds with white pine and chesnut timber, and wood for fuel.—There are, on the premises, a good dwelling-house of 30 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the whole—a good well of living water, which washes as well as rain-water—a small comfortable house for a small family—two good barns—an excellent orchard, and peach and other fruit-trees in great abundance.—The whole may be divided into two or even three farms, without being incommodious, on any other account than with respect to the buildings, and will be sold together or separate as will best suit the purchaser. A credit will be given for some part of the purchase money, and an indisputable title given by

John Spafford.

Canaan, Oct. 2nd, 1802. 40 tf.

A FEW BARRELS

Warranted Shad,

For Sale, CHEAP, by

DAVID R. WALDO.

Hudson, June 29th, 1802. 26

WANTED,

Two Boys

12 or 14 years of age, as apprentices to the Paper-Making business—For terms apply at the Balance Printing-Office, Hudson, or the Paper-Mill in Kinderhook, to

George Chittenden.

Sept. 21st, 1802. 38—tf.

☞ THE Subscriber, surviving partner of the late firm of PITKIN & EDMONDS, takes this method to request all persons having any demands against the said firm, to present the same to him for settlement without delay, and all those indebted to make payment immediately to prevent costs.

SAMUEL EDMONDS.

Hudson, July 6, 1802. 27

Isaiah Griffen,

Watch and Clock Maker, Gold & Silver Smith,

Next door east of *DAVID R. WALDO's* store, and nearly opposite Mr. Gunn's tavern, Main Street, has for sale,

Clocks and Watches;

Watch Glasses, by the gross or dozen—Watch Chains, Seals and Keys—Sleeve buttons and fancy Beads assorted—Lockets—Rings—Thimbles—Iron & Britannia Table and Tea Spoons.

All kinds of gold, silver and plated work made, and Watches and Clocks repaired on short notice and reasonable terms. Punctuality and dispatch may be relied on. *Hudson, August, 5,* 1802

William Stanton,

Clock and Watch-Maker, Silversmith and Jeweller,

SIGN OF THE CLOCK IN MOTION,

HAS removed from his former situation, and is now ready to wait upon his customers, at his shop, between the store of Pease and Wiswall, and the Hat manufactory of E. Comstock, a few doors below the Balance Printing-Office, Main or Warren Street, Hudson.

WANTED,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN Clock-Makers—apply as above.

Sept. 6th, 1802. 36

Good Encouragement

For Industrious Men.

TWO HUNDRED FARMS, of 100 acres each, lying in the county of Ontario, and state of New-York to be sold on advantageous terms to actual settlers. The lands are well situated, of good quality, and an indisputable title will be given. Produce, delivered in the township where the lands lie, good farms in this part of the Country, or in the state of Connecticut, will be received in payment. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Zachariah Seymour, living in Canandargua, or the subscriber in Claverack.

Daniel Penfield.

ALSO,

A CONVENIENT FARM in Hillsdale, containing about 120 acres, situated at the junction of the road from Great-Barrington and the turnpike from Sheffield to Hudson, near the 19 mile stone. There is a Dwelling House, good Barn and about 200 Fruit Trees old and young on the premises. Enquire as above.

March 26, 1802. 13 tf.

BY order of the Honorable JAMES KENT, Esq. one of the justices of the supreme court of judicature of the state of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Peter I. Melius, of the county of Columbia, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said justice, at his dwelling-house in the city of Albany, on the second day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged, pursuant to an act, entitled, "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed the 3d day of April, 1801.—Dated the 21st day of September, 1802.

PETER I. MELIUS, *Insolvent.*

JOHN SHAVER, one of the petitioning creditors.

38—6 w.

Prosper Hosmer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF NEW

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON,

CONSISTING OF

A GREAT variety of Chintzes and Callicoes. Black and white Cambrick Muslins. Linen and Cotton Cambricks. India and British book do. and Handkerchiefs. Jaconett do. Elegant black and white Laces and Edgings. Black, white and coloured Long silk Gloves. Black and white short do. Ladies elegant damask silk Shawls. Camel's hair and cotton do. Bandanno, black and other silk Handkerchiefs. Linen and cotton pocket do. Cotton Mitts. Dimities. Black India and Italian Lutestrings. Sattins and Pelongs. Umbrellas. Silk, cotton and worsted Stockings. Crape Gauzes. Table Cloths and Napkins. Diapers. Cotton and Cotton Yarn for knitting. Irish and other Linens. Russia Sheetings. Brown Linens. Humhum Muslins of all prices. Ladies Sandals and Shoes. Velvet Bindings. Black Mode. Bead Lace. Leghorn Bonnets. Superfine black, blue, mixed and scarlet Broadcloths. A great variety inferior qualities. Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres. Silk Velvet for capes. Fancy, rib'd and plain Black Velvets for pantaloons—Silk Velvet Vest Shapes. Striped Sattin do. Cassimere and swansdown do. Oliv'd, rib'd and plain Velvelts. Black Russels. Callimancos, Rattinets Shalloons and Durants. Yellow, white, green and red Flannels, and Baize. Lyonskins and Coatings. Blankets. Gentlemen's Epaulets for regimental coats. Suspenders. Good assortment of Coat and Vest Buttons. With a great variety of other articles. Making a pretty general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, of the first quality. Loaf, Lump and Brown SUGARS. Salt. Indigo. Pepper. Allspice. Soap and Candles. Nutmegs. Cinnamon. Lorillard's Snuff, in Bottles.

A few Blue Chintzes by the piece.

The above articles will be sold at the most reduced prices, for ready Cash.

Hudson, Sept. 21, 1802. 38

Patent Air-Pump

VENTILATOR.

For the use of Ships, Mines, Prisons, Hospitals, &c.

AS THE subscriber has obtained a Patent for this invention, he proposes to dispose of Patent Rights, on the following terms:—For every vessel of one hundred tons or under, Ten Dollars; and for every vessel of one hundred tons or over. Ten cents per ton. A copy of a vessel's register, attested by a custom house officer, will be sufficient evidence of the said vessel's tonnage. Every patent right shall have a drawing and description of the machine annexed. Letters directed to the subscriber (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Richard Robotham,

Patentee.

Hudson, 1802. 23 tf.

The Sham-Patriot

UNMASKED,

IS READY FOR SUBSCRIBERS.